



Summary

Main Features

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE (QUARTER)

July 2008
October 2008
January 2009

Release Date

4 July 2008
3 October 2008
16 January 2009

DATA CONTAINED IN THIS ISSUE

The statistics shown are the latest available at 27 March 2008. Data sources for the tables in this publication are listed in Appendix 1.

ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS

The spreadsheets and data cubes referenced in this publication are available on the ABS website at <<https://www.abs.gov.au>> [Access to all ABS products & statistics - By Catalogue Number - 6. Labour Statistics and Prices].

Data cubes containing Table 1. Measures of labour underutilisation and Table 2. Employment type can be found in the details tab.

INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Labour Market Statistics Section on Canberra (02) 2652 7206.

For information about other Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) statistics and services, please refer to the back of this publication.

Labour statistics news

LABOUR STATISTICS NEWS

LABOUR THEME PAGE

The ABS Labour Theme Page, available on the ABS website, provides a guide to the range of ABS statistics on the labour market, as well as links to the latest data released. To find the Theme Page, go to <<https://www.abs.gov.au>> [Themes - People - Labour].

SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEYS ON LABOUR TOPICS

The Monthly Population Survey comprises the Labour Force Survey and a range of supplementary surveys, which provide detailed information on a range of topics. Results from surveys on labour-related topics recently released include: **Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6220.0) and **Underemployed Workers, Australia** (cat. no. 6265.0). See the Recent Releases in this issue for more details.

MULTI-PURPOSE HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

The Multi-Purpose Household Survey (MPHS) provides annual statistics for a number of small, self-contained topics, including a number of labour-related topics. Data for MPHS topics are collected each month over a financial year. A topic on retirement and retirement intentions was conducted in 2006-07. Results from this survey were released in January 2008 in **Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia** (cat. no. 6238.0).

UPDATE OF THE ANNUAL MEASURES OF LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION

The annual measures of labour underutilisation have now been updated for 2007. The 2001 to 2006 data have also been updated using the new LFS method of composite estimation. The data for the annual headcount measures are presented in tables 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 of this publication. A spreadsheet containing the headcount measures is available from the ABS website. To find the spreadsheet go to <<https://www.abs.gov.au>> [Statistics - By Catalogue Number - 6. Labour Statistics and Prices - 61. Labour statistics - general]. The spreadsheet is listed under the Details tab in this April 2008 issue of Australian Labour Market Statistics (cat. no. 6105.0).

For more information on the new method of composite estimation, see **Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Survey Products, 2007** (cat. no. 6292.0).

UPDATE OF TIME SERIES SPREADSHEETS

The Persons Not in the Labour Force Survey spreadsheets will be updated with 2007 data and released in April 2008. The spreadsheets provide a range of information on the characteristics of people not in the labour force such as their main activity while not in the labour force and the main reason they are not looking for work. To find the spreadsheets, go to the ABS website, click on 'Access to all ABS products and statistics' and search by catalogue number. The spreadsheets can be found under the details tab for **Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia**, September 2007 (cat. no. 6220.0).

ABS EMAIL NOTIFICATION SERVICE

By subscribing to this free service, you will be kept informed via email of the latest releases of ABS products. To subscribe, follow the link from the ABS home page <<https://www.abs.gov.au>>, provide your email address, and select your topics of interest.

Recent and upcoming statistical releases

| Release date/title of publication | Reference period | Catalogue number |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|
| March 2008 | | |
| Australian Economic Indicators | (a)April 2008 | 1350.0 |
| Employment in Sport and Recreation, Australia | August 2008 | 4148.0 |
| Industrial Disputes, Australia | December quarter 2007 | 6321.0.55.001 |
| Job Vacancies, Australia | February 2008 | 6354.0 |
| Labour Force, Australia | February 2008 | 6202.0 |
| Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets | February 2008 | 6202.0.55.001 |
| Labour Force, Australia - Detailed Delivery, Monthly | February 2008 | 6291.0.55.001 |
| Labour Force, Australia - Detailed Delivery, Quarterly | February 2008 | 6291.0.55.003 |
| Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia | September 2007 | 6220.0 |
| Survey of Education and Work, Australia - Confidentialised Unit Record File on CD-ROM | May 2007 | 6227.0.30.001 |
| Technical Manual: Survey of Education and Work, Australia - Confidentialised Unit Record File | May 2007 | 6227.0.30.002 |
| April 2008 | | |
| Australian Economic Indicators | (a)May 2008 | 1350.0 |
| Australian Labour Market Statistics | (a)April 2008 | 6105.0 |
| Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia | August 2007 | 6310.0 |
| Forms of Employment, Australia | November 2007 | 6359.0 |
| Labour Force, Australia | March 2008 | 6202.0 |
| Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets | March 2008 | 6202.0.55.001 |
| Labour Force, Australia - Detailed Delivery, Monthly | March 2008 | 6291.0.55.001 |
| Measures of Australia's Progress: At A Glance | (a)2008 | 1383.0.55.002 |
| Measures of Australia's Progress: Summary | (a)2008 | 1383.0.55.001 |
| Regional Wage and Salary Earner Statistics, Australia - Data Cubes | 2004-05 | 5673.0.55.003 |
| May 2008 | | |
| Australian Economic Indicators | (a)June 2008 | 1350.0 |
| Average Weekly Earnings, Australia | February 2008 | 6302.0 |
| Household Expenditure Survey and Survey of Income and Housing - Confidentialised Unit Record Files (Third Edition) | 2003-04 | 6540.0 |
| Household Expenditure Survey and Survey of Income and Housing - Confidentialised Unit Record Files, Technical manual (Third Edition) | 2003-04 | 6540.0.00.001 |
| Improvements to Family Estimates from the Labour Force Survey | (a)2008 | 6224.0.55.002 |
| Labour Force, Australia | April 2008 | 6202.0 |
| Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets | April 2008 | 6202.0.55.001 |
| Labour Force, Australia - Detailed Delivery, Monthly | April 2008 | 6291.0.55.001 |
| Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Migrants, Australia | November 2007 | 6 250 |
| Labour Price Index | March 2008 | 6345.0 |
| Labour Statistics in Brief | (a)2008 | 6104.0 |
| Survey of Income and Housing - Confidentialised Unit Record Files on CD-ROM/RADL | 2005-06 | 6541.0.30.001 |
| Survey of Income and Housing - Confidentialised Unit Record Files, Technical Manual | 2005-06 | 6541.0 |
| June 2008 | | |
| Australian Economic Indicators | (a)July 2008 | 1350.0 |
| Industrial Disputes, Australia | March quarter 2008 | 6321.0.55.001 |
| Job Vacancies, Australia | May 2008 | 6354.0 |
| Labour Force, Australia | May 2008 | 6202.0 |
| Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets | May 2008 | 6202.0.55.001 |
| Labour Force, Australia - Detailed Delivery, Monthly | May 2008 | 6291.0.55.001 |
| Labour Force, Australia - Detailed Delivery, Quarterly | May 2008 | 6291.0.55.003 |
| Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Migrants, Australia - Confidentialised Unit Record File on CD-ROM | November 2007 | 6250.0.25.002 |
| July 2008 | | |
| Australian Economic Indicators | (a)August 2008 | 1350.0 |
| Australian Labour Market Statistics | (a)July 2008 | 6105.0 |
| Australian Social Trends | (a)2008 | 4102.0 |
| Labour Force, Australia | June 2008 | 6202.0 |
| Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets | June 2008 | 6202.0.55.001 |
| Labour Force, Australia - Detailed Delivery, Monthly | June 2007 | 6291.0.55.001 |
| Labour Force, Australia - Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Electronic Delivery | June 2008 | 6224.0.55.001 |

(a) Refers to the issue of the publication, not the reference period.

Labour Market Summary

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

KEY MEASURES

| Measure | | Series type | Period | Current figure | % change from Previous quarter(a) | Previous year(b) |
|---|-------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Employed | | | | | | |
| Persons | '000 | Trend | Feb 2008 | 10 649.7 | 0.7 | 2.7 |
| Full-time | '000 | Trend | Feb 2008 | 7 617.4 | 0.5 | 2.6 |
| Part-time | '000 | Trend | Feb 2008 | 3 032.3 | 1.2 | 2.9 |
| Part-time employment as a proportion of total employment | % | Trend | Feb 2008 | 28.5 | (c)0.1 | (c)0.1 |
| Unemployed | | | | | | |
| Persons | '000 | Trend | Feb 2008 | 456.0 | -3.6 | -6.4 |
| Looking for full-time work | '000 | Trend | Feb 2008 | 303.3 | -3.7 | -11.5 |
| Looking for part-time work | '000 | Trend | Feb 2008 | 152.7 | -3.3 | 5.7 |
| Unemployment rate | | | | | | |
| Persons | % | Trend | Feb 2008 | 4.1 | (c)-0.2 | (c)-0.4 |
| Long-term unemployment | | | | | | |
| Persons | '000 | Trend | Feb 2008 | 69.7 | 0.2 | -14.4 |
| As a proportion of total unemployment | % | Trend | Feb 2008 | 15.3 | (c)0.6 | (c)-1.4 |
| Annual labour underutilisation rates(d) | | | | | | |
| Long-term unemployment rate | % | Original | Sep 2007 | 0.7 | na | (c)-0.2 |
| Unemployment rate | % | Original | Sep 2007 | 4.2 | na | (c)-0.5 |
| Underemployment rate | % | Original | Sep 2007 | 4.7 | na | (c)-0.3 |
| Labour force underutilisation rate | % | Original | Sep 2007 | 8.9 | na | (c)-0.8 |
| Extended labour force underutilisation rate | % | Original | Sep 2007 | 9.9 | na | (c)-0.6 |
| Children living without an employed parent(e) | % | Original | Jun 2007 | 13.7 | na | (c)-0.7 |
| Labour force participation rate | | | | | | |
| Persons aged 15-64 years | % | Original | Feb 2008 | 76.6 | (c)0.5 | (c)0.2 |
| Total | % | Trend | Feb 2008 | 65.2 | (c)0.1 | (c)0.3 |
| Actual hours worked | | | | | | |
| Aggregate weekly hours | mill. hours | Original | Feb 2008 | 369.8 | 1.7 | 2.7 |
| Average weekly hours - Persons | hours | Original | Feb 2008 | 34.8 | 1.0 | -0.3 |
| Average weekly hours - Full-time | hours | Original | Feb 2008 | 41.6 | 0.4 | -0.5 |
| Average weekly hours - Part-time | hours | Original | Feb 2008 | 17.2 | 2.8 | 1.4 |
| Part-time workers | | | | | | |
| Proportion who preferred to work more hours | % | Original | Feb 2008 | 23.2 | (c)0.1 | (c)-1.5 |
| Wage price index | | | | | | |
| Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses | index no. | Original | Dec qtr 2007 | 116.5 | 1.0 | 4.2 |
| Average weekly earnings | | | | | | |
| Full-time adult ordinary time earnings | \$ | Trend | Nov 2007 | 1 112.70 | 1.0 | 4.9 |
| All employees total earnings | \$ | Trend | Nov 2007 | 880.30 | 0.7 | 3.8 |
| Compensation of employees | | | | | | |
| Household income account | \$m | Trend | Dec qtr 2007 | 133 468 | 1.6 | 8.3 |
| Average earnings (National Accounts basis nominal) per week | \$ | Trend | Dec qtr 2007 | 1 100 | 0.9 | 5.4 |
| Industrial disputes | | | | | | |
| Working days lost | '000 | Original | Dec qtr 2007 | 24.4 | 115.7 | -55.0 |
| Working days lost per 1,000 employees | number | Original | Dec qtr 2007 | 2.6 | 112.2 | -56.3 |
| Job vacancies | | | | | | |
| Australia | '000 | Trend | Feb 2008 | 180.3 | 1.3 | 10.4 |

na not available

(a) Same period previous quarter (monthly data is presented for the middle month of each quarter).

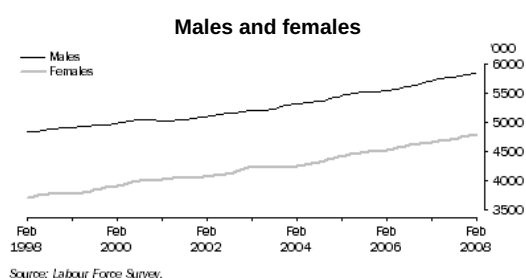
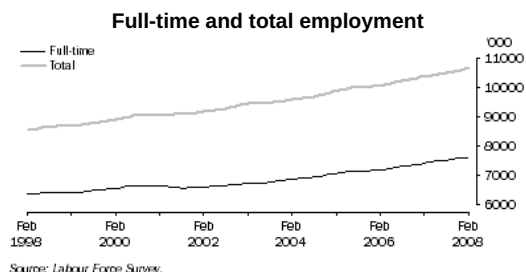
(b) Same period previous year.

(c) Change is in percentage points.

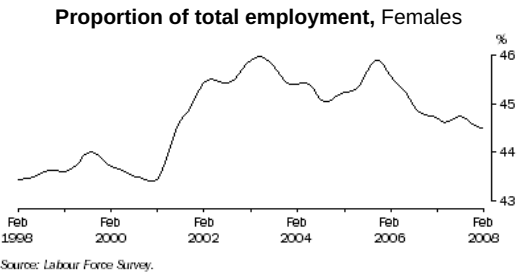
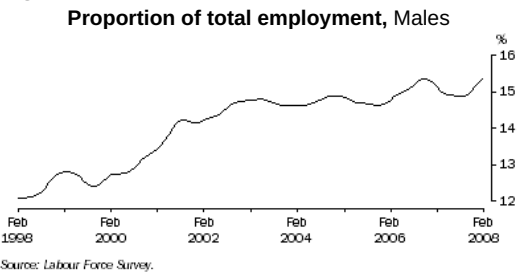
(d) See table 4.1 or the Glossary for further explanation of labour underutilisation rates.

(e) As a proportion of all children aged under 15 years. See the Explanatory Notes for information on family data.

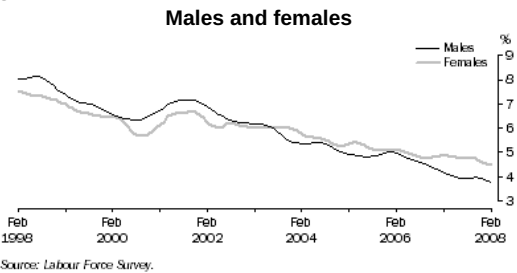
EMPLOYMENT: TREND SERIES



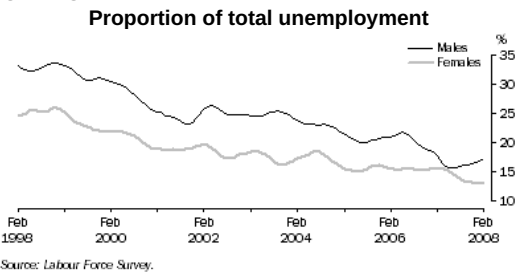
PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT: TREND SERIES



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: TREND SERIES

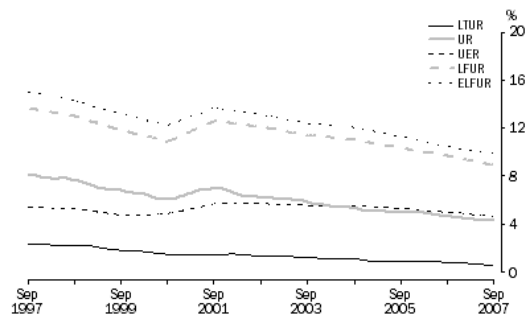


LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT: TREND SERIES



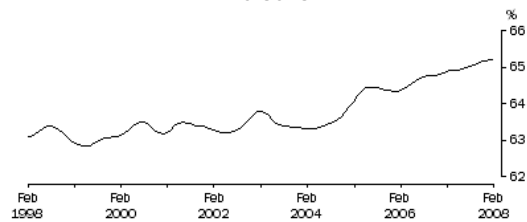
UNDERUTILISED LABOUR

Labour underutilisation rates - 1997-2007

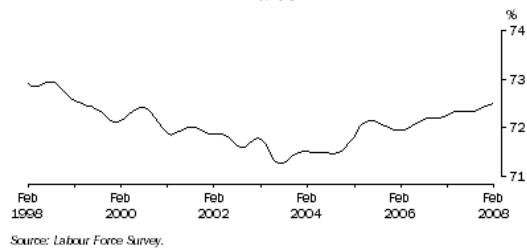


PARTICIPATION RATE: TREND SERIES

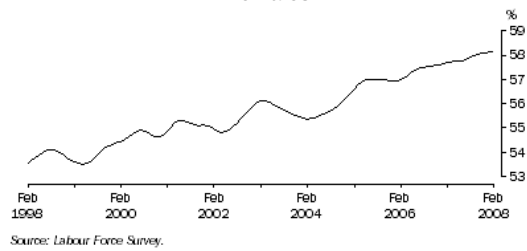
Persons



Males

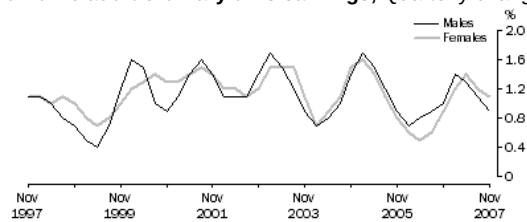


Females

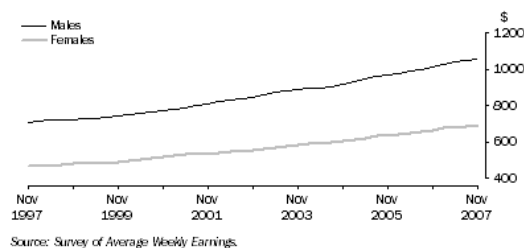


AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: TREND SERIES

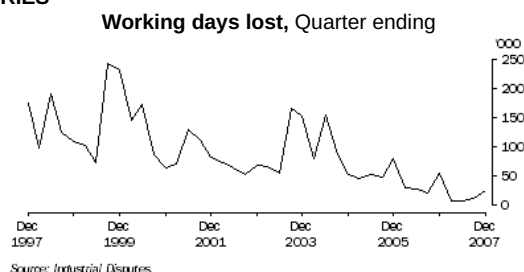
Full-time adult ordinary time earnings, Quarterly change



All employees total earnings, Level



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: ORIGINAL SERIES



JOB VACANCIES: TREND SERIES



About this Release

This publication draws together labour statistics from a range of ABS household and business surveys, to provide an overall picture of the labour market. The key purpose of this publication is to raise awareness of the data available, so that users will be able to use it more effectively.

It contains tables for core data items, presenting the most recent data available at a particular date (rather than relating to a particular reference period). It is also able to be used to announce the release of supplementary surveys and infrequent surveys. Note that, in addition to a brief article in this publication, these would also have separate releases, which would not be delayed by the release in this publication.

The publication is also used to release annual data on Indigenous labour force status, and annual supplementary measures of labour underutilisation. It includes a range of feature articles, both analytical and technical, which will assist users in understanding and interpreting the data and will also promote the range of data available from the ABS labour statistics program. It will be used to announce any changes to labour series or releases.

The publication contains brief explanatory notes, outlining each data source, but referring to the relevant releases, and to Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods 6102.0.55.001, for more detail.

Explanatory Notes

Explanatory Notes

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 Australian Labour Market Statistics brings together a range of ABS labour statistics to present a statistical summary of the Australian labour market. It has been developed primarily as a reference document, and provides a broad basis for labour analysis and research.

2 In addition to data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), this publication contains statistics from a range of other ABS labour surveys including Average Weekly Earnings, the Labour Price Index, Job Vacancies, Employment and Earnings - Public Sector, and Industrial

Disputes. The publication also includes summary data from recently released labour force supplementary surveys.

3 This publication includes international data for selected labour market indicators.

LABOUR STATISTICS CONCEPTS, SOURCES AND METHODS

4 The concepts and definitions underpinning ABS labour statistics align closely with the standards and guidelines set out in Resolutions of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians. Descriptions of the underlying concepts of Australia's labour market statistics, and the sources and methods used in compiling the estimates, are presented in **Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), which is available on the ABS website at <<https://www.abs.gov.au>> [Themes - People - Labour - **Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods**].

5 For an explanation of terms used in this publication, refer to the Glossary.

LABOUR STATISTICS THEME PAGE

6 The Labour Statistics theme page is a portal to all labour statistics and related information residing on the ABS website. The page contains hyperlinks to **Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001); information about labour related surveys; and a help page for respondents to ABS labour related surveys. The Labour Theme Page can be accessed at <<https://www.abs.gov.au>> [Themes - People - Labour].

TREND ESTIMATES

7 Series in this publication include **original** and **trend** series. Special care should be taken in interpreting data for the most recent months and quarters, as some of the original and all of the trend series are subject to revision.

8 It is not uncommon for movements in original time series data and those provided from trend series to differ. Movements in a time series of original data may reflect several factors, including:

- longer-term changes in the item being measured (i.e. trend movements)
- short-term irregular changes
- regular seasonal influences
- normal 'trading', 'working' or 'pay' day patterns
- systematic holiday effects.

9 Trend estimates help the user to identify the underlying magnitude and direction of a time series. Seasonal adjustment removes the effect of the last three listed influences from the data, leaving only trend and short-term irregular movements. Trend estimates are then obtained by removing the effects of the short-term irregularities, which in some series can be a major contributor to movements in the original data.

10 Trend estimates are produced by smoothing the seasonally adjusted series using a statistical procedure based on Henderson moving averages. At each time point in a series, a trend estimate is calculated using a centred x-term Henderson moving average of the seasonally adjusted series. The moving averages are centred on the point in time at which the trend is being estimated. The number of terms used to calculate the trend varies across surveys. Generally, ABS monthly surveys use a 13-term moving average and quarterly surveys use a 7-term moving average.

11 Estimates for the most recent time points cannot be calculated using the centred average method as there are insufficient data to do so. Instead, alternative approaches that approximate the smoothing properties of the Henderson moving average are used. This can lead to revision in the trend estimates for the most recent time periods until sufficient data are available to calculate the trend using the centred Henderson moving average. Revisions of trend estimates will also occur with revisions to the original data and re-estimation of seasonal adjustment factors.

12 Seasonal factors are reviewed at least annually for ABS labour series, to take account of additional original data. The results of the latest reviews were used to compile the trend estimates given in this publication. For further information about the most recent reviews of seasonal factors for the labour surveys, see the following publications:

- for labour force see **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6202.0)
- for labour price index see **Labour Price Index, Australia** (cat. no. 6345.0)
- for average weekly earnings see **Average Weekly Earnings, Australia** (cat. no. 6302.0)
- for public sector employees see **Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia** (cat. no. 6248.0.55.001)
- for job vacancies see **Job Vacancies, Australia** (cat. no. 6354.0).

13 The general methods used in the ABS for estimating trends are described in **Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series - Monitoring Trends** (cat. no. 1349.0).

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

14 Estimates in this publication are subject to two types of error:

- sampling error - errors that occur because the data were obtained from a sample rather than the entire population

- non-sampling error - errors that occur at any stage of a survey and can also occur in a census, e.g. incorrect responses to questions, processing errors, frame deficiencies.

15 For more information on these sources of error, and on measures of these types of errors, including standard errors, refer to the main publications associated with each of the data series presented in this publication (see the relevant sections later in these Explanatory Notes). More information on standard errors applying to LFS estimates is contained in [Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, 2005](#) (cat. no. 6298.0). To assist users, a spreadsheet incorporating the revised standard error models using composite estimation is available from [Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, Data Cube, 2007](#) (cat. no. 6298.0.55.001).

ROUNDING

16 Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA

Description of the survey

17 Data in tables 1.1-1.7, 2.1-2.10, 3.1-3.3, 4.3, 4.4 and 4.5 are obtained from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which provides extensive information about the labour market on a monthly basis. The LFS is a component of the Monthly Population Survey (MPS), which includes the LFS and supplementary surveys.

Monthly Population Survey

18 The MPS is a population survey based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (currently about 30,000 houses, flats, etc.), and list samples of discrete Indigenous communities and non-private dwellings (hospitals, hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about 0.45% of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from occupants of selected dwellings by interviewers, with the first interview conducted face-to-face and subsequent interviews over the telephone. Once selected, households are included for eight consecutive months before being replaced.

Labour Force Survey

19 The LFS has been conducted on a monthly basis since February 1978. Prior to that, from 1964 to 1978, a national survey was conducted quarterly. Telephone interviewing was introduced between August 1996 and February 1997. New questionnaires have been introduced periodically, most recently in April 2001.

20 The LFS includes all usual residents of Australia aged 15 and over except:

- members of the permanent defence forces
- certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts
- overseas residents in Australia
- members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

21 From July 1993, Jervis Bay Territory has been excluded from the scope of the LFS.

Supplementary surveys

22 The supplementary surveys collect additional data on a different topic each month. Many topics covered are rotated on an annual or less frequent basis, while others are included once only. Results from each supplementary survey topic are released separately. A list of topics covered in recent years is in Appendix 3.

23 Tables 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 contain data from the annual supplementary surveys Underemployed Workers and Persons Not in the Labour Force. These tables are updated annually.

24 The supplementary surveys include a subset of the persons included in the LFS (see paragraph 20). The additional exclusions for most supplementary surveys are:

- persons living in private dwellings in remote and sparsely settled parts of Australia
- institutionalised persons
- boarding school pupils.

Multi-Purpose Household Survey

25 The Multi-Purpose Household Survey (MPHS) was introduced in 2004-05. This survey vehicle is designed to provide statistics annually for a number of small, self contained topics, including a number of labour related topics. Data for MPHS topics are collected each month over a financial year. A list of topics covered in recent years is in Appendix 3.

26 In addition to those already excluded from the LFS, the following people are excluded from most MPHS topics:

- people under 15 years
- people living in private dwellings in very remote parts of Australia
- people living in non-private dwellings such as hotels, university residences, students at boarding schools, patients in hospitals, residents of homes (e.g. retirement homes, homes for people with disabilities) and inmates of prisons
- visitors to private dwellings.

27 Depending on the topic, there may be further exclusions from scope. For example, some MPHS topics collect information only from a certain population or interest group (e.g. information on retirement and retirement intentions is collected from people aged 45 years or over).

Reference period

28 Interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month, with questions relating to the week prior to the interview (the reference week).

Notes on data

29 From time to time, changes to survey methodology affect the time series produced. Some examples of changes to this survey are: new questions added to the LFS questionnaire in April 2001; and the introduction of telephone interviewing in 1996-97.

30 In February 2004 the definition of unemployed persons was changed to include all persons who were waiting to start work and were available to start in the reference week, with consequent revisions to data from April 2001 to January 2004. For further details, see **Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2003** (cat. no. 6292.0).

31 In May 2007, an improved method of estimation, known as composite estimation, was introduced into the Labour Force Survey. In introducing this change the ABS revised unit record data from April 2001 to April 2007 based on the new estimation method. While estimates for periods prior to April 2001 are unrevised and were compiled using a different estimation method, no trend break was identified in the employed persons series. Also, no change was identified in the trend breaks in the unemployed persons and unemployment rate series which arose with the introduction of a redesigned survey form in April 2001. For further details, see **Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007** (cat. no. 6292.0).

Population benchmarks

32 Labour Force Survey estimates are calculated in such a way as to add up to independent estimates of the civilian population aged 15 years and over (population benchmarks). These population benchmarks are projections of the most recently released quarterly Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data. For information on the methodology used to produce the ERP see **Australian Demographic Statistics Quarterly** (cat. no. 3101.0). To create the population benchmarks for the Labour Force Survey, the most recently released quarterly ERP estimates are projected forward one quarter past the period for which they are required. The projection is based on the historical pattern of each population component - births, deaths, interstate migration and overseas migration. By projecting one quarter past that needed for the current population benchmarks, demographic changes are smoothed in, thereby making them less noticeable in the population benchmarks.

33 The ERP series are revised annually in the March quarter issue of **Australian Demographic Statistics Quarterly** (cat. no. 3101.0), released in September each year, to incorporate more up to date information available for the population components. The revised ERP estimates are used to update the quarterly population projections used in creating the Labour Force Survey population benchmarks. Benchmarks already used in producing the Labour Force Survey estimates are not updated. A process of smoothing is used in the creation of population benchmarks to reduce the effect of these annual revisions to ERP estimates on the Labour Force Survey population benchmarks.

34 Every five years the ERP series are revised to incorporate additional information available from the latest Census of Population and Housing. Following the incorporation of Census information, the ERP series prior to the latest Census are final and subject to no further revision. Labour Force Survey population benchmarks, and the estimates, are revised following this 5-yearly revision in the ERP. From the February 2004 issue of this publication, labour force estimates have been compiled using population benchmarks based on the results of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. Revisions were made in that issue to historical labour force estimates from January 1999 to January 2004.

Estimation method

35 The estimation method used in the Labour Force Survey is Composite Estimation, which was introduced in May 2007. Composite Estimation combines data collected in the previous six months with current month's data to produce the current month's estimates, thereby exploiting the high correlation between overlapping samples across months in the Labour Force Survey. The Composite Estimator combines the previous and current months' data by applying different factors according to length of time in the survey. After these factors are applied, the seven months of data are weighted to align with current month population benchmarks. For details see **Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007** (cat. no. 6292.0).

Families series

36 Family relationship is not determined for all households and persons in scope of the LFS. This is due to a number of factors related to the scope and coverage of the LFS, as well as difficulties in determining family structure and characteristics. The survey questions used to

determine family relationships are restricted to persons enumerated as usual residents of private dwellings. That is, the following persons are excluded:

- all persons enumerated in non-private dwellings (including hotels, motels, hospitals and other institutions)
- persons enumerated as visitors to (rather than usual residents of) private dwellings.

37 In addition, in those households where it is not possible to obtain information relating to all the usual residents, no family information is recorded. Thus, persons living in households that include a member of the permanent defence forces, who is outside the scope of the LFS, are excluded from survey questions used to determine family relationships. This also applies to households that, at the time of the survey, had one or more of their usual residents away for more than six weeks, and households from which an incomplete or inadequate questionnaire was obtained for any usual resident in scope of the survey.

Further information and data on the LFS

38 LFS estimates are published monthly in **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6202.0). A series of time series spreadsheets are released at the same time as this publication under cat. no. 6202.0.55.001. More detailed estimates are released, in electronic format, one week later, under cat. no. 6291.0.55.001 for monthly data, or cat. no. 6291.0.55.003 for quarterly data. All electronic data can be accessed via the ABS website at <https://www.abs.gov.au>. Additional data are available on request.

39 For further information about the range of LFS products and services, and the concepts and methodology used in the LFS, refer to **Information Paper: Changes to Labour Force Survey Products** (cat. no. 6297.0), **Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), or contact the Assistant Director, Labour Force Survey on Canberra (02) 6252 6565.

INTERNATIONAL DATA

40 Table 1.8 contains data from the International Labour Organisation.

41 Estimates of key indicators of the labour markets from various countries have been included for comparison with Australian estimates of labour force participation, employment, unemployment and unemployment rates.

EMPLOYER SURVEY DATA

42 Tables 2.11, 5.1-5.3, 6.1-6.2 and 7.1 of this publication contain data from ABS employer surveys.

Scope of employer surveys

43 Except where otherwise noted, the sample for ABS labour employer surveys is selected from the ABS Business Register, which is primarily based on registrations to the Australian Taxation Office's (ATO) Pay As You Go Withholding scheme. The population is updated quarterly to take account of new businesses, businesses that have ceased employing, changes in employment levels, changes in industry, and other general business changes. Businesses excluded from the scope of the employer surveys are:

- those primarily engaged in Agriculture, forestry and fishing (except for the Survey of Employment and Earnings)
- private households employing staff
- overseas embassies, consulates, etc.
- those located outside Australia.

PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES DATA

Description of the survey

44 Table 2.11 contains employment data from the Survey of Employment and Earnings - Public Sector (SEE).

45 The Survey of Employment and Earnings has been conducted on a quarterly basis since the September quarter 1983. The survey measures both the number of public sector wage and salary earners employed in the middle month of each quarter and their total quarterly earnings.

Reference period

46 The reference period for employment is the last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of the middle month of the quarter.

Notes on data

47 The private sector component of the Survey of Employment and Earnings was discontinued after the December quarter 2001.

48 The privatisation of Telstra Corporation in November 2006 significantly impacted the public sector employment series. Telstra Corporation

was effectively privatised on 20 November 2006. For the purpose of ABS statistics this change from public sector to private sector is effective from March quarter 2007. For more information please see **Information Paper: Future Treatment of Telstra in ABS Statistics, 2007** (cat. no. 8102.0).

49 As a result of privatisation, Telstra Corporation was no longer in the scope of SEE, and Telstra data were excluded from the series from March quarter 2007. As a result, a trend break was applied to the Commonwealth government and total public sector employees series between November 2006 and February 2007.

Further information

50 For further information about data relating to public sector employees, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to **Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia** (cat. no. 6248.0.55.001), and **Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), or contact the Manager, Survey of Employment and Earnings, Public Sector on Perth (08) 93603141.

WAGE PRICE INDEX DATA

51 Table 5.1 contains data from the **Labour Price Index, Australia** (cat. no. 6345.0) publication.

Description of the survey

52 The Labour Price Index measures change in the price of labour in the Australian labour market, unaffected by changes in the quality or quantity of work performed. i.e. it is unaffected by changes in the composition of the labour force, hours worked, or changes in characteristics of employees (e.g. work performance). In the LPI, index numbers are compiled for a range of wage and non-wage costs. Information about the wage price indexes has been released for each quarter since September 1997. Approximately 20,000 matched jobs from 4,800 businesses are priced each quarter.

Reference period

53 The reference period for the survey is the last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of the mid-month of the quarter.

Further information

54 For further information about the range of products and services relating to the Wage Price Index, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to **Labour Price Index, Australia** (cat. no. 6345.0), **Labour Price Index, Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 6351.0.55.001), **the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS website, or contact the Manager, Labour Price Index on Perth** (08) 9360 5151.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS DATA

55 Table 5.2 contains data from the Survey of Average Weekly Earnings (AWE).

Description of the survey

56 The Survey of Average Weekly Earnings has been conducted quarterly since August 1981. Approximately 5,500 businesses contribute to the survey each quarter. The purpose of the survey is to measure average gross weekly earnings of employee jobs in Australia.

57 Average weekly earnings statistics represent average gross (before tax) earnings of employees and do not relate to average award rates nor to the earnings of the 'average person'. Estimates of average weekly earnings are derived by dividing estimates of weekly total earnings by estimates of number of employees. Changes in the averages may be affected not only by changes in the level of earnings of employees but also by changes in the overall composition of the wage and salary earner segment of the labour force.

Reference period

58 The reference period for the survey is the last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of the middle month of the quarter. For non-weekly payrolls, businesses are asked to provide one week's portion.

Notes on data

59 The privatisation of Telstra Corporation in November 2006 has significantly impacted on the private sector and public sector average weekly earnings series. Telstra Corporation was effectively privatised on 20 November 2006. For the purposes of ABS statistics this change from public sector to private sector is effective from March quarter 2007. The effect of this change is significant for both the private sector and public sector series. As a result, a trend break has been applied to both series between November 2006 and February 2007. For more information please see **Information Paper: Future Treatment of Telstra in ABS Statistics, 2007** (cat. no. 8102.0).

Further information

60 For further information about average weekly earnings statistics and the concepts and methodology used refer to **Average Weekly Earnings, Australia** (cat. no. 6302.0), and **Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), or contact the Manager, Survey of Average Weekly Earnings on Perth (08) 9360 5304.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DATA

61 Table 5.3 contains data from the Australian National Accounts.

62 Estimates of compensation of employees are contained within the Income Accounts of the Australian National Accounts, which are published in **Australian System of National Accounts** (cat. no. 5204.0) and **Australian Economic Indicators** (cat. no. 1350.0). For further information on how estimates are obtained, see **Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 5216.0).

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES DATA

63 Tables 6.1 and 6.2 contain data from the Industrial Disputes collection.

Description of the survey

64 The ABS has been collecting information about industrial disputes since 1913. The Industrial Disputes collection produces estimates of the number of industrial disputes (where ten or more working days are lost), employees involved, and working days lost.

65 The scope of the Industrial Disputes collection is restricted to employing businesses at which an industrial dispute has occurred. For this collection, industrial disputes are defined as work stoppages of ten working days or more. Ten working days are equivalent to the amount of ordinary time worked by ten people in one day, regardless of the length of the stoppage, e.g. 3,000 workers on strike for two hours would be counted as 750 working days lost (assuming they work an eight-hour day).

66 Effects on other establishments not directly involved in the dispute, such as stand-downs because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc. are not included in the scope of this collection.

Reference period

67 The collection reference period is the calendar quarter.

Further information

68 For further information about industrial disputes statistics, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to the electronic publication **Industrial Disputes, Australia** (cat. no. 6321.0.55.001), and **Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), or contact the Manager, Industrial Disputes on Perth (08) 9360 5159.

JOB VACANCIES DATA

69 Table 7.1 contains data from the Job Vacancies Survey (JVS).

Description of the survey

70 The current Job Vacancies Survey has been conducted since November 1983 and is a quarterly sample survey of approximately 5,000 employers. The survey produces estimates of the number of job vacancies in Australia.

Reference date

71 The reference date for the survey is the third Friday of the middle month of the quarter.

Notes on data

72 Prior to the August quarter 1999, job vacancies statistics were collected as part of the Job Vacancies and Overtime Survey. The overtime component of the survey ceased following the May quarter 1999.

73 The privatisation of Telstra Corporation in November 2006 impacted the private sector and public sector job vacancies series. For the

purposes of ABS statistics this change from public sector to private sector was effective from March quarter 2007. For more information please see **Information Paper: Future Treatment of Telstra in ABS Statistics, 2007** (cat. no. 8102.0).

74 Although the privatisation of Telstra Corporation in November 2006 impacted on both the private and public sector series, the effect was significant only for the public sector series. As a result, a trend break was applied to the public sector series between November 2006 and February 2007.

Further information

75 For further information about the range of products and services relating to ABS job vacancies statistics, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to **Job Vacancies, Australia** (cat. no. 6354.0), **Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), **the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS website, or contact the Manager, Job Vacancies Survey on Perth** (08) 9360 5304.

Glossary

GLOSSARY

Active steps to find work

Includes writing, telephoning or applying in person to an employer for work; answering an advertisement for a job; checking factory noticeboards or the touchscreens at Centrelink offices; being registered with Centrelink as a jobseeker; checking or registering with any other employment agency; advertising or tendering for work; and contacting friends or relatives.

Actual hours worked

The hours actually worked during the reference week, not necessarily hours paid for.

Adult employees

Adult employees are those employees 21 years of age or over and those employees who, although under 21 years of age, are paid at the full adult rate for their occupation.

Aggregate (actual) hours worked

The total number of hours a group of employed persons has actually worked during the reference week, not necessarily hours paid for.

Attending full-time education

Persons aged 15-24 years who were enrolled full-time at secondary school, high school, Technical and Further Education (TAFE) college, university, or other educational institution in the reference week.

Average compensation per employee

National Accounts. The total compensation of employees divided by the number of employees.

Average earnings (National Accounts basis)

See **average compensation per employee**.

Average hours worked

Aggregate hours worked by a group divided by the number of persons in that group.

Average weekly earnings

Average weekly earnings represent average gross (before tax) earnings of employees and do not relate to average award rates nor to the earnings of the 'average person'. Estimates of average weekly earnings are derived by dividing estimates of weekly total earnings by estimates of number of employees. For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 43 of the Explanatory Notes.

Civilian population aged 15 years and over

All usual residents of Australia aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

Commonwealth government employees

Employees of all departments, agencies and authorities created by or reporting to the Commonwealth Parliament. Those bodies run jointly by the Commonwealth Government and state governments are classified to Commonwealth.

Compensation of employees

National Accounts. The total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by enterprises to employees in return for work done by the employees during the accounting period. Compensation of employees comprises wages and salaries (in cash and in kind) and **employers' social contributions**. Compensation of employees is not payable in respect of unpaid work undertaken voluntarily, including the work done by members of a household within an unincorporated enterprise owned by the same household. Compensation of employees excludes any taxes payable by the employer on the wage and salary bill (e.g. payroll tax, fringe benefits tax). See **Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.

Contributing family worker

A person who works without pay, in an economic enterprise operated by a relative.

Country of birth

Classified according to the **Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)** (cat. no. 1269.0).

Couple families

A family based on two persons who are in a registered or de facto marriage and who are usually resident in the same household.

Dependants

All family members under 15 years, and all children aged 15-24 years attending full-time education (except those who have a partner or child of their own usually resident in the household).

Dependent child

Any child in a family under 15 years of age or aged 15-24 years who is attending full-time education (except those who have a partner or child of their own usually resident in the household).

Dependent student

A child who is 15-24 years of age, who is attending full-time education, and who has no partner or child of his or her own usually resident in the same household.

Discouraged jobseekers

Persons with marginal attachment to the labour force who wanted to work and were available to start work within the next four weeks but whose main reason for not actively looking for work was that they believed they would not find a job for any of the following reasons:

- considered to be too young by employers
- considered to be too old by employers
- lacked necessary schooling, training, skills or experience
- difficulties because of language or ethnic background
- no jobs in their locality or line of work
- no jobs available at all.

Duration of unemployment

Under the redesigned LFS questionnaire, implemented in April 2001, the definition of duration of unemployment is the period of time from when an unemployed person began looking for work, until the end of the reference week; or the period of time since an unemployed person last worked in any job for two weeks or more, until the end of the reference week; whichever was the shorter period.

Prior to April 2001, duration of unemployment was defined in the LFS as the period of time from when an unemployed person began looking

for work, until the end of the reference week; or the period of time since an unemployed person last worked full-time for two weeks or more, until the end of the reference week; whichever was the shorter period.

Employed

Employed persons include all persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
 - away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or
 - away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or
 - away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or
 - on strike or locked out; or
 - on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or
- were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

Employed full-time

See **full-time employed**.

Employed part-time

See **part-time employed**.

Employee

Labour Force Survey and other household surveys. A person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wages, salary, a retainer fee from their employer while working on a commission basis, tips, piece rates, or payment in kind, or a person who operates their own incorporated enterprise with or without hiring employees.

Employer surveys. Employees are wage and salary earners who received pay for any part of the reference period. For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 43 of the Explanatory Notes.

Employee job

Wage Price Index. A job for which the occupant receives remuneration in wages, salary, payment in kind, or piece rates. All employee jobs in all employing organisations (except those excluded from all ABS labour employer surveys) are in scope of the WPI, except the following:

- 'non-maintainable' jobs (i.e. jobs that are expected to be occupied for less than six months of a year)
- jobs for which wages and salaries are not determined by the Australian labour market (e.g. working proprietors of small incorporated enterprises, most employees of Community Development Employment Programs, jobs where the remuneration is set in a foreign country).

For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 43 of the Explanatory Notes.

Employer

Labour Force Survey and other household surveys. A person who operates their own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires one or more employees.

Employer surveys. A business with one or more employees.

Employers' social contributions

National Accounts. Contributions by employers to pension and superannuation funds; and premiums paid by employers to workers' compensation schemes for occupational injuries and diseases.

Extended labour force underutilisation rate

The unemployed, plus the underemployed, plus two groups of marginally attached to the labour force:

- (i) persons actively looking for work, not available to start work in the reference week, but available to start work within four weeks and
- (ii) discouraged jobseekers

as a percentage of the labour force augmented by (i) and (ii).

Family

Two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering; and who are usually resident in the same household. The basis of a family is formed by identifying the presence of a couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship. Some households will, therefore, contain more than one family.

Family reference person

In families which are not couple families or one-parent families, as defined, the family reference person is the eldest person in the household.

Former workers

Unemployed persons who have previously worked for two weeks or more but not in the last two years.

Full-time educational attendance

Persons aged 15-19 who, during the reference week were enrolled full-time at secondary or high schools, and those aged 15-24 who, during the reference week, were enrolled full-time at a Technical and Further Education (TAFE) college, university, or other tertiary educational institution.

Full-time employed

Household surveys. Persons employed full-time are those employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

Full-time employees

Employer surveys. Full-time employees are permanent, fixed term and casual employees who normally work the agreed or award hours for a full-time employee in their occupation and received pay for any part of the reference period. If agreed or award hours do not apply, employees are regarded as full-time if they ordinarily work 35 hours or more per week.

Gross domestic product (GDP)

National Accounts. The total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital. Thus gross domestic product, as here defined, is at 'market prices'. It is equivalent to gross national expenditure plus exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services. See [Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods](#) (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.

Gross mixed income (GMI)

National Accounts. The owners of unincorporated enterprises, or other members of their households, may work without receiving any wage or salary. Mixed income includes both **gross operating surplus** for the unincorporated enterprises and returns for the proprietors' own labour (akin to wages and salaries). See [Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods](#) (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.

Gross operating surplus (GOS)

National Accounts. The amount of gross output remaining after subtracting costs incurred in producing that output, but before any deductions for consumption of fixed capital. See [Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods](#) (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.

Household

A group of one or more persons in a private dwelling who consider themselves to be separate from other persons (if any) in the dwelling, and who make regular provision to take meals separately from other persons, i.e. at different times or in different rooms. Lodgers who receive accommodation but no meals are treated as separate households. Boarders who receive both accommodation and meals are not treated as separate households. A household may consist of any number of families and non-family members.

Industrial dispute

An industrial dispute is defined as a state of disagreement over an issue or group of issues between an employer and its employees, which results in employees ceasing work. Industrial disputes comprise strikes, which are a withdrawal from work by a group of employees; and lockouts, which are a refusal by an employer or group of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work.

Industry

An industry is a group of businesses or organisations that perform similar sets of activities in terms of the production of goods and services. Industry is classified according to the **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 1993** (cat. no. 1292.0). The industry assigned to an employed person is the industry of the organisation in which the person's main job is located. Unemployed persons who had worked for two weeks or more in the last two years are classified according to the industry of their most recent job.

Job leavers

Unemployed persons who have worked for two weeks or more in the past two years and **left that job voluntarily** - that is, because (for example): of unsatisfactory work arrangements/pay/hours; the job was a holiday job or they left the job to return to studies; or their last job was running their own business and they closed down or sold that business for reasons other than financial difficulties.

Job losers

Unemployed persons who have worked for two weeks or more in the past two years and **left that job involuntarily**: that is, they were laid off or retrenched from that job; left that job because of their own ill-health or injury; the job was seasonal or temporary; or their last job was running their own business and the business closed down because of financial difficulties.

Job vacancy

A job vacancy is an employee job available for immediate filling on the survey reference date and for which recruitment action has been taken. Recruitment action includes efforts to fill vacancies by advertising, by factory notices, by notifying public or private employment agencies or trade unions and by contacting, interviewing or selecting applicants already registered with the enterprise or organisation. Excluded are vacancies:

- for jobs which became vacant on the survey date and were filled that same day
- for jobs of less than one day's duration
- to be filled by persons already hired, or by promotion or transfer of existing employees
- to be filled by employees returning from paid or unpaid leave or after industrial dispute(s)
- not available for immediate filling on the survey reference date
- for work to be carried out by contractors
- for which no recruitment action has been taken
- where a person has been appointed but has not yet commenced duty
- to be filled by staff from contract labour agencies
- for jobs available only to persons already employed by the enterprise or organisation.

For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 43 of the Explanatory Notes.

Labour force

The labour force is the labour supply available for the production of economic goods and services in a given period, and is the most widely used measure of the economically active population. Persons in the labour force are classified as either employed or unemployed according to their activities during the reference period by using a specific set of priority rules.

Labour force status

A classification of the civilian population aged 15 years and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.

Labour force underutilisation rate

The unemployed plus the underemployed, as a percentage of the labour force.

Local government employees

Employees of municipalities and shires and other local authorities created by or subject to the provisions of local government legislation, such as county councils in New South Wales.

Lone parent

A person who has no spouse or partner present in the household but who forms a parent-child relationship with at least one dependent or

non-dependent child usually resident in the household.

Lone person

A person who makes provision for their food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household. They may live in a dwelling on their own or share a dwelling with another individual or family.

Long-term unemployed

Persons unemployed for 12 months or more. See **duration of unemployment** for details of the calculation of duration of unemployment.

Long-term unemployment rate

The number of long-term unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

Marginal attachment to the labour force

Persons who were not in the labour force in the reference week, wanted to work, and:

- were actively looking for work but did not meet the availability criteria to be classified as unemployed or
- were not actively looking for work but were available to start work within four weeks or could start work within four weeks if child care was available.

The criteria for determining those in the labour force are based on activity (i.e. working or looking for work) and availability to start work during the reference week. The criteria associated with marginal attachment to the labour force, in particular the concepts of wanting to work and reasons for not actively looking for work, are more subjective. Hence, the measurement against these criteria is affected by the respondent's own interpretation of the concepts used. An individual respondent's interpretation may be affected by their work aspirations, as well as family, economic and other commitments.

Marital status

See **social marital status**.

Mean age

The sum of the ages of all the persons in a group, divided by the total number of persons in that group.

Mean duration of unemployment

The sum of the duration of unemployment of all the unemployed persons in a group, divided by the total number of unemployed persons in that group.

Median age

The age which divides a group of persons into two equal groups: one comprising persons whose age is above the median; and the other, persons whose age is below it.

Median duration of unemployment

The duration which divides unemployed persons into two equal groups: one comprising persons whose duration of unemployment is above the median; and the other, persons whose duration is below it.

Non-dependent child

A child of a couple or lone parent usually resident in the household, aged over 15 years and who is not a dependent student aged 15-24 years, and who has no partner or child of their own usually resident in the household.

Non-family member

A person who is not related to any other member of the household in which they are living.

Not in the labour force

Persons who were not classified as employed or unemployed.

Occupation

An occupation is a collection of jobs that are sufficiently similar in their main tasks to be grouped together for the purposes of classification. Occupation is classified according to the **ASCO Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition** (cat. no. 1220.0). The occupation assigned to an employed person relates to the person's main job. Unemployed persons who had worked for two weeks or more in the last two years are classified according to the occupation of their most recent job.

One-parent family

A family consisting of a lone parent with at least one dependent or non-dependent child (regardless of age) who is also usually resident in the household.

Ordinary time earnings

See **weekly ordinary time earnings**.

Original series

Estimates produced directly from the survey data, before seasonal adjustment or trend estimation takes place.

Other family

Related individuals residing in the same household who do not form a couple or parent-child relationship with any other person in the household and are not attached to a couple or one parent family in the household. If two brothers, for example, are living together and neither is a spouse, a lone parent or a child, then they are classified as other family.

Overtime earnings

See **weekly overtime earnings**.

Own-account worker

A person who operates his or her own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires no employees.

Participation rate

The labour force participation rate for any group within the population is the labour force component of that group, expressed as a percentage of the population in that group.

Part-time employed

Household surveys. Persons employed part-time are those employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work in the reference week.

Reason for leaving last job

Unemployed persons who had worked for two weeks or more in the past two years classified by whether they left that job voluntarily, that is, job leavers; or left that job involuntarily, that is, job losers.

Seasonally adjusted series

A time series of estimates with the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation removed. See paragraphs 7-13 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

Social marital status

Social marital status is the relationship status of an individual with reference to another person who is usually resident in the household. A marriage exists when two people live together as husband and wife, or partners, regardless of whether the marriage is formalised through

registration. Individuals are, therefore, regarded as married if they are in a de facto marriage, or if they are living with the person to whom they are registered as married.

State capital cities

The areas determining the six state capital cities are the Statistical Divisions for those capital cities defined in the **Statistical Geography: Volume 1 - Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)** (cat. no. 1216.0).

State government employees

Employees of all State government departments and authorities created by, or reporting to, State Parliaments, including organisations for which the Commonwealth has assumed financial responsibility. Following self-government, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory administrations have been classified to State Governments. Employees of State Governments employed interstate are included in the estimates of the State in which they are based.

Status in employment

Employed persons classified by whether they were employees, employers, own account workers or contributing family workers.

Total earnings

See **weekly total earnings**.

Total hourly rates of pay index excluding bonuses

Wage Price Index. This index measures quarterly change in a weighted combination of ordinary time and overtime hourly rates of pay. See **Labour Price Index, Australia** (cat. no. 6345.0) for more information.

Trend series

A smoothed seasonally adjusted series of estimates. See paragraphs 7-13 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

Underemployed workers

Underemployed workers are employed persons who want, and are available for, more hours of work than they currently have. They comprise:

- persons employed part-time who want to work more hours and are available to start work with more hours, either in the reference week or in the four weeks subsequent to the survey
- persons employed full-time who worked part-time hours in the reference week for economic reasons (such as being stood down or insufficient work being available). It is assumed that these people wanted to work full-time in the reference week and would have been available to do so.

Underemployment rate

The number of underemployed workers expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

Unemployed

Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and

- had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week, or
- were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.

Unemployed looking for first full-time job

Unemployed persons looking for full-time work who had never worked full-time for two weeks or more.

Unemployed looking for first job

Unemployed persons who had never worked for two weeks or more.

Unemployed looking for full-time work

Unemployed persons who:

- actively looked for full-time work, or
- were waiting to start a new full-time job.

Unemployed looking for part-time work

Unemployed persons who:

- actively looked for part-time work only, or
- were waiting to start a new part-time job.

Unemployment rate

The number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

Unemployment to population ratio

For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 and over in the same group.

Usual hours worked

The hours usually worked per week by an employed person.

Wage and salary earners

See **employee**.

Weekly ordinary time earnings

Weekly ordinary time earnings refers to one week's earnings of employees for the reference period attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work, calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation, board and lodging) have been made. Included are piecework payments and one week's portion of regular production and task bonuses and commissions. Excluded are overtime payments and payments not related to the reference period, e.g. bonus payments for earlier periods of work.

Weekly overtime earnings

Weekly overtime earnings refers to payment for hours worked in the reference week in excess of award, standard or agreed hours of work, calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation) have been made.

Weekly total earnings

Weekly total earnings of employees is equal to weekly ordinary time earnings plus weekly overtime earnings.

Working days lost

Refers to working days lost by employees directly and indirectly involved in the dispute.

Working days lost per thousand employees

Calculated for a quarterly period by dividing the total number of working days lost in the period by the total number of employees in the Australian labour force in the period (obtained from the ABS Labour Force Survey) and multiplying by 1,000.

Abbreviations

ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and abbreviations are used in this publication:

| | |
|--------|---|
| ABS | Australian Bureau of Statistics |
| ANZSCO | Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations |
| ANZSIC | Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification |
| ASCO | Australian Standard Classification of Occupations |
| ASGC | Australian Standard Geographical Classification |
| ATO | Australian Taxation Office |
| AWE | average weekly earnings |
| EEH | Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours |
| ERP | estimated resident population |
| GDP | gross domestic product |
| ID | industrial disputes |
| ILO | International Labour Organization |
| JVS | Job Vacancies Survey |
| LFS | Labour Force Survey |
| LPI | labour price index |
| MPHS | Multi-Purpose Household Survey |
| MPS | Monthly Population Survey |
| qtr | quarter |
| RSE | relative standard error |
| SEE | Survey of Employment and Earnings |
| WPI | wage price index |

Data sources for tables (Appendix 1)

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES

HOW TO FIND DATA SOURCES

All ABS statistics can be downloaded free of charge from the ABS website.

To find a labour market related publication, spreadsheet or datacube on the ABS website, go to <<https://www.abs.gov.au>> [Statistics - By Catalogue Number - 6. Labour Statistics and Prices]. All products can be accessed by catalogue number and subject e.g. to find the publication **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6202.0), look under '62. Labour force'. Select '6202.0 - Labour Force, Australia' and from the Summary tab select the Details tab.

| No. | Table description | Data source | Notes |
|-----|---|--|---|
| 1.1 | Labour force status: trend series | Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0) | |
| 1.2 | Age by marital status | 6202.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1 | |
| 1.3 | States and territories | 6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1 Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0) | Excludes Capital city/balance of state |
| 1.4 | Educational attendance | 6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2 | More detailed Age |
| 1.5 | Country of birth | 6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3 6291.0.55.001 data cube LM4 6291.0.55.001 data cube LM5 6291.0.55.001 data cube LM6 6291.0.55.001 data cube LM7 | Includes Sex, State, less detailed Country of birth Includes Sex, Age, State, less detailed Country of birth Includes Sex, State Includes Sex, State, less detailed Country of birth |
| | Year of arrival | 6291.0.55.001 data cube LM4 6291.0.55.001 data cube LM7 | Includes Sex, State, less detailed Country of birth Includes Sex, State, less detailed Country of birth |
| 1.6 | Relationship in household | 6291.0.55.001 data cube FM1 6291.0.55.001 data cube FM2 6291.0.55.001 data cube FM3 6291.0.55.001 data cube FM4 | Includes State Includes Age Includes Hours worked Unemployed persons only, includes Duration of unemployment June data only |
| 1.7 | Families | 6224.0.55.001 data cube FA2 | |
| 1.8 | International comparisons | International Labour Organisation, Year Book of Labour Statistics 1998, 2000, 2001 and 2002 International Labour Organisation, Key Indicators of the Labour Market 2001-02 International Labour Organisation, LABORSTA database: http://laborsta.ilo.org | |
| 2.1 | Industry: trend | 6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 4 | Includes Employed full-time, Employed part-time |
| 2.2 | Industry: divisions and subdivisions | 6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 6 6291.0.55.003 data cube E03 6291.0.55.003 data cube E05 6291.0.55.003 data cube E06 | Includes Sex, State, Hours worked, less detailed Industry Includes Sex, Age, Status in employment, Hours worked Includes Sex, State, Status in employment, Hours worked, more detailed Industry |
| 2.3 | Occupation | 6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 7 6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 12 6291.0.55.003 data cube E07 6291.0.55.003 data cube E08 | Less detailed Occupation Includes Hours worked, less detailed Occupation Includes Age, Hours worked, Status in employment Includes State, Status in employment, more detailed Occupation |
| 2.4 | Industry and occupation by full-time/part-time status | 6291.0.55.003 data cube E09 | Includes State, Hours worked |
| 2.5 | Industry by status in employment | 6291.0.55.003 data cube E04 6291.0.55.003 data cube E05 | Includes Sex, State, excludes Industry Includes Sex, Age, more detailed Industry |

| | | | |
|------|---|--|--|
| | Occupation by status in employment | 6291.0.55.003 data cube E06 6291.0.55.003 data cube E04 6291.0.55.003 data cube E07 | Includes Sex, State, more detailed Industry Includes Sex, State, excludes Occupation Includes Sex, Age, more detailed Occupation Includes Sex, State, more detailed Occupation |
| | Hours worked in all jobs by status in employment | 6291.0.55.003 data cube E08 6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 8 6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 13 6291.0.55.003 data cube E04 6291.0.55.003 data cube E05 6291.0.55.003 data cube E06 6291.0.55.003 data cube E07 6291.0.55.003 data cube E08 | Excludes Hours worked, includes Sex, Employed full-time, Employed part-time Includes Sex Includes Sex, State Includes Sex, Age, Industry Includes Sex, State, Industry Includes Sex, Age, Occupation Includes Sex, State, Occupation |
| 2.6 | Average hours worked in all jobs by Industry | 6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 11 6291.0.55.003 data cube E03 6291.0.55.003 data cube E05 | Includes State Includes Age, Status in employment, more detailed Industry Includes State, Status in employment, more detailed Industry Includes State, Occupation |
| | Average hours worked in all jobs by occupation | 6291.0.55.003 data cube E06 6291.0.55.003 data cube E09 6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 12 6291.0.55.003 data cube E07 | Includes Age, Status in employment, more detailed Occupation Includes State, Status in employment, more detailed Occupation Includes State, Industry |
| 2.7 | Actual hours worked in all jobs | 6291.0.55.003 data cube E08 6291.0.55.003 data cube E09 6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 9 6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 11 6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 12 6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 13 6291.0.55.001 data cube EM1 6291.0.55.003 data cube E03 6291.0.55.003 data cube E04 | Includes Industry Includes Occupation Includes Status in employment Includes Age, State Includes State, Industry Includes State, Status in employment |
| 2.8 | Actual hours worked in all jobs | 6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 9 6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 11 6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 12 6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 13 6291.0.55.001 data cube EM1 6291.0.55.003 data cube E03 6291.0.55.003 data cube E04 | Includes Industry Includes Occupation Includes Status in employment Includes Age, State Includes State, Industry Includes State, Status in employment |
| | Usual hours worked in all jobs | 6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 10 6291.0.55.001 data cube EM3 6291.0.55.001 data cube E10 | Includes Age, State Includes State, Industry |
| 2.9 | Full-time workers who worked less than 35 hours in all jobs | 6291.0.55.001 data cube EM2 | Includes Age, State, Hours worked |
| 2.10 | Future employment expectations by job tenure | 6291.0.55.003 data cube E02 | Excludes Future employment expectations, Includes Job tenure, State, Age |
| 2.11 | Public sector employees | Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia (cat. no. 6248.0.55.001) | |
| | Public sector employees: Australia totals | 6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1 | Includes State Includes Commonwealth government, State, seasonally adjusted and original data |
| | Public sector employees by level of government: trend | 6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2 6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3 6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 4 | Includes State government, State, seasonally adjusted and original data Includes Local government, State, seasonally adjusted and original data Includes seasonally adjusted and original data |
| | Public sector employees by State: trend | 6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1 6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2 6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3 6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 4 | Includes Commonwealth government, seasonally adjusted and original data Includes State government, seasonally adjusted and original data Includes Local government, seasonally adjusted and original data |
| 3.1 | Public sector employees by industry: original | 6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 7a 6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 7a | Includes Industry Includes State |
| | Unemployed persons: duration of unemployment by age | 6291.0.55.001 data cube UM2 6291.0.55.001 data cube UM3 | Excludes Age, median Duration of unemployment Excludes median Duration of unemployment |
| 3.2 | Long-term unemployed | 6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 15 6291.0.55.001 data cube UM2 6291.0.55.001 data cube UM3 | Excludes trend data, includes State, more detailed Duration of unemployment Excludes trend data, includes State, Age |
| 3.3 | Unemployed persons: reason for unemployment by industry of last job | 6291.0.55.003 data cube UQ1 6291.0.55.003 data cube UQ2 | Excludes Industry of last job Excludes Reason for unemployment |
| | Unemployed persons: reason for unemployment by occupation of last job | 6291.0.55.003 data cube UQ1 6291.0.55.003 data cube UQ3 | Excludes Occupation of last job Excludes Reason for unemployment |
| 4.1 | Underutilised labour | 6105.0 spreadsheet table 1 | |
| 4.2 | Underutilised labour | 6105.0 spreadsheet table 1 | |
| 4.3 | Underutilised labour | 6105.0 spreadsheet table 1 | |
| 4.4 | Part-time workers | 6291.0.55.003 data cube E01 | Less detailed Hours worked |
| 4.5 | Persons not in the labour force | 6291.0.55.001 data cube NM1 | |
| 5.1 | Labour price index | Labour Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0) | |
| | Labour price index: trend data | 6345.0 spreadsheet table 1 | |
| | Labour price index: Australia, states and territories | 6345.0 spreadsheet table 2b | |
| | Labour price index: private sector | 6345.0 spreadsheet table 3b | Includes States and territories |
| | Labour price index: public sector | 6345.0 spreadsheet table 4b | Includes States and territories |
| | Labour price index: industry | 6345.0 spreadsheet table 5b | Includes Sector |
| | Labour price index: occupation | 6345.0 spreadsheet table 7b | Includes Sector |
| 5.2 | Average weekly earnings | Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0) | |
| | Average weekly earnings by sex | 6302.0 spreadsheet table 1 | Includes Full-time adult total earnings |
| | Average weekly earnings: private sector | 6302.0 spreadsheet table 4 | Includes Full-time adult total earnings |
| | Average weekly earnings: public sector | 6302.0 spreadsheet table 7 | Includes Full-time adult total earnings |
| 5.3 | Compensation of employees | Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0) | |

| | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 6.1 | Industrial disputes: working days lost | Industrial Disputes, Australia (cat. no. 6321.0.55.001) |
| | Industrial disputes: working days lost by state | 6321.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3a |
| | Industrial disputes: working days lost by industry | 6321.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2a |
| 6.2 | Industrial disputes: working days lost per 1,000 employees | Industrial Disputes, Australia (cat. no. 6321.0.55.001) |
| | Industrial disputes: working days lost per 1,000 employees by state | 6321.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3b |
| | Industrial disputes: working days lost per 1,000 employees by industry | 6321.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2b |
| 7.1 | Job vacancies | Job Vacancies, Australia (cat. no. 6354.0) |
| | Job vacancies: Australia, states and territories | 6354.0 spreadsheet table 1 |

List of Articles (Appendix 2)

APPENDIX 2 LIST OF ARTICLES

January 2008

[Spotlight: First job starters](#)

[Technical report: Jurisdictional coverage of pay-setting arrangements](#)

October 2007

[Spotlight: Available labour of the unemployed](#)

[Technical report: Census and the Labour Force Survey](#)

July 2007

[Spotlight: Employment type](#)

April 2007

[Spotlight: Methods of setting pay](#)

[Spotlight: Updated volume measures of labour underutilisation](#)

January 2007

[Technical report: ABS measures of employee remuneration](#)

October 2006

[Changes in where people work over time](#)

July 2006

[Job search experience of unemployed people](#)

[Labour force transitions](#)

[Spotlight: Employment type](#)

April 2006

[Spotlight: Updated volume measures of labour underutilisation](#)

January 2006

[Labour outcomes of migrants](#)

[The relationship between GDP and employment](#)

[Spotlight: Long-term unemployment](#)

October 2005

[Job starters](#)

[Comparison of ABS measures of employee remuneration](#)

[Spotlight: Employment type](#)

[Technical report: Standard error models for the Labour Force Survey.](#)

[Technical report: Proposals from the review of ABS working arrangements statistics](#)

July 2005

[Full-time and part-time participation in Australia: a cohort analysis](#)

[Population, participation and productivity: contributions to Australia's economic growth](#)

[Spotlight: Employee share schemes](#)

[Technical report: Changes to coding processes for industry and occupation in the Labour Force Survey.](#)

April 2005

[People who work few hours](#)

[Health, disability, age and labour force participation](#)

[Spotlight: Methods of setting pay.](#)

[Spotlight: Annual measures of labour underutilisation](#)

January 2005

[Labour force participation in Australia](#)

[Experimental estimates of the average age at withdrawal from the labour force](#)

[Spotlight: Employment in information and communication technology \(ICT\).](#)

[Spotlight: Labour Price Index](#)

[Technical report: Implementation of computer assisted interviewing in the Labour Force Survey.](#)

October 2004

[Changes in types of employment](#)

[Mature age people and the labour force](#)

July 2004

[Children living without an employed parent](#)

[Labour underutilisation](#)

[Spotlight: Industrial disputes](#)

[Technical report: Labour Force Survey regions](#)

April 2004

[Job search experience: methods and barriers in finding jobs](#)

[Trade union membership](#)

[Spotlight: Occupation](#)

[Technical report: Improvements to Labour Force estimates](#)

January 2004

[Employment in information and communication technology](#)

[Labour force participation: international comparison](#)

[Technical report: Changes to Labour Force Survey seasonal adjustment processes](#)

October 2003

[Labour market transitions of teenagers](#)

[Spotlight: Country of birth](#)

[Spotlight: Multiple job holders](#)

[Technical report: New Labour Force Survey sample selections: analysis of the effort on estimates](#)

July 2003

[Experimental volume measures of labour underutilisation](#)

[Unemployment and participation rates in Australia: a cohort analysis](#)

[Spotlight: Population, participation and productivity: contributions to Australia's economic growth](#)

[Technical report: Measures of weekly hours worked](#)

April 2003

[Do job vacancies provide a leading indicator of employment growth?](#)

[Characteristics of underemployed workers](#)

[Spotlight: Parental leave](#)

[Spotlight: Methods of setting pay](#)

[Technical report: Labour Force Survey sample redesign](#)

Note: the following articles appeared in **Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6203.0)**.

February 2003

[Seasonal reanalysis of monthly labour force estimates](#)

December 2002

[Volatility of labour force estimates](#)

October 2002

Measures of labour underutilisation

February 2002

[Seasonal reanalysis of monthly labour force estimates](#)

October 2001

[Full-time and part-time employment](#)

August 2001

Experimental estimates: labour force characteristics of Indigenous Australians

June 2001

[Duration of unemployment: recent definitional changes](#)

February 2001

[Unemployment and supplementary measures of underutilised labour](#)

[Seasonal reanalysis of monthly labour force estimates](#)

May 2000

[Status in employment data changes: correction](#)

April 2000

[Using the unemployment rate series to illustrate the seasonal adjustment process](#)

February 2000

Seasonal reanalysis of monthly labour force estimates

December 1999

[Why are there differences between two seasonally adjusted measures of Australian total employment?](#)

November 1999

[Industry, occupation and status in employment data](#)

Labour force status and other characteristics of families

October 1999

[Labour force projections: 1999-2016](#)

April 1999

Introduction of updated standard error estimates

February 1999

[Revisions to monthly labour force estimates](#)

January 1999

[Concordance between the first and second editions](#) of the **Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO)** - revised

Related publications (Appendix 3)

APPENDIX 3 RELATED PUBLICATIONS

| Title | cat. no. | Frequency | Reference period |
|--|---------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Labour force supplementary surveys | | | |
| Career Experience | 6254.0 | Discontinued | Nov 2002 |
| Child Care | 4402.0 | Irregular | June 2005 reissue |
| Child Employment | 6211.0 | Irregular | Jun 2006 |
| Education & Work | 6227.0 | Annual | May 2007 |
| Employee Earnings, Benefits & Trade Union Membership | 6310.0 | Annual | Aug 2007 |
| Forms of Employment | 6359.0 | Annual | Nov 2006 |
| Job Search Experience | 6222.0 | Annual | Jul 2007 |
| Labour Force Experience | 6206.0 | Biennial | Feb 2007 |
| Labour Force Status & Other Characteristics of Families | 6224.0.55.001 | Annual | Jun 2007 |
| Labour Force Status & Other Characteristics of Migrants | 6250.0 | Triennial | Nov 2004 |
| Labour Mobility | 6209.0 | Biennial | Feb 2006 |
| Locations of Work | 6275.0 | Irregular | Nov 2005 |
| Multiple Jobholding(a) | 6216.0 | Discontinued | Aug 1997 |
| Persons Not in the Labour Force | 6220.0 | Annual | Sep 2007 |
| Retrenchment & Redundancy(b) | 6266.0 | Discontinued | Jul 2001 |
| Underemployed Workers | 6265.0 | Annual | Sep 2006 |
| Working Time Arrangements | 6342.0 | Triennial | Nov 2006 |
| Multi purpose household surveys | | | |
| Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation | 6239.0 | Biennial | Jul 2006 to Jun 2007 |
| Retirement and Retirement Intentions(c) | 6238.0 | Biennial | Jul 2006 to Jun 2007 |
| Work-Related Injuries(d) | 6324.0 | Irregular | 2005-06 |
| Sub-annual labour surveys | | | |
| Average Weekly Earnings | 6302.0 | Quarterly | Nov qtr 2007 |
| Industrial Disputes | 6321.0.55.001 | Quarterly | Dec qtr 2007 |
| Job Vacancies | 6354.0 | Quarterly | Feb qtr 2008 |
| Labour Force | 6202.0 | Monthly | Feb 2007 |
| Labour Force Characteristics of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Experimental Estimates from the Labour Force Survey | 6287.0 | Annual | 2006 |
| Labour Price Index | 6345.0 | Quarterly | Dec qtr 2007 |
| Wage & Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia | 6248.0.55.001 | Quarterly | Dec qtr 2007 |
| Other labour surveys | | | |
| Employee Earnings & Hours | 6306.0 | Biennial | May 2006 |
| Employer Training Expenditure & Practices | 6362.0 | Irregular | 2001-02 |
| Labour Costs | 6348.0.55.001 | Irregular | 2002-03 |
| Confidentialised Unit Record Files (CURFs) | | | |
| Australians' Employment and Unemployment Patterns - CURF, 1994-1997 | 6286.0.30.001 | Irregular | 1994 to 1997 |
| Australians' Employment and Unemployment Patterns, 1994-1997 - Expanded CURF | 6286.0.55.001 | Irregular | 1994 to 1997 |
| Australians' Employment and Unemployment Patterns - Expanded CURF, Technical Paper | 6286.0.55.002 | Irregular | 1994 to 1997 |
| Child Care, Australia - Expanded CURF | 4402.0.55.001 | Irregular | Jun 2005 |
| Child Care, Australia - Expanded CURF, Technical Manual | 4402.0.55.002 | Irregular | Jun 2005 |
| Employment Arrangements and Superannuation, Australia - CURF | 6361.0.55.001 | Irregular | Apr to Jun 2000 |
| Employment Arrangements and Superannuation, Australia - CURF, Technical Paper | 6361.0.55.002 | Irregular | Apr to Jun 2000 |
| Labour Force Survey and Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia - Basic CURF | 6202.0.30.001 | Biennial | Aug 2006 |
| Labour Force Survey and Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia - Basic CURF, Technical Paper | 6202.0.30.002 | Biennial | Aug 2006 |
| Labour Force Survey and Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia - Expanded CURF | 6202.0.30.003 | Biennial | Aug 2006 |
| Labour Force Survey and Labour Mobility, Australia - Basic CURF | 6202.0.30.004 | Irregular | Feb 2006 |
| Labour Force Survey and Labour Mobility, Australia - Basic CURF, Technical Manual | 6202.0.30.005 | Irregular | Feb 2006 |
| Survey of Education and Training, Australia - Basic CURF, Technical Manual | 6278.0.55.001 | Irregular | 2005 |
| Survey of Education and Training, Australia - Basic CURF | 6278.0.55.002 | Irregular | 2005 |
| Survey of Education and Training, Australia - Expanded CURF, Technical Manual | 6278.0.55.003 | Irregular | 2005 |
| Survey of Education and Training, Australia - Expanded CURF | 6278.0.55.004 | Irregular | 2005 |
| Survey of Income and Housing - Basic and Expanded CURFs, Technical Paper | 6541.0 | Irregular | 2005-06 |
| Title | cat. no. | Frequency | Latest issue |
| Information papers and other reference material | | | |
| ABS Labour Market Statistics | 6106.0.55.001 | Irregular | 2003 |
| Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources & Methods | 5216.0 | Irregular | 2000 |
| Changes to ABS Measures of Employee Remuneration | 6313.0 | Irregular | 2006 |
| Changes to Labour Force Survey Products | 6297.0 | Irregular | 2003 |
| Estimating Average Annual Hours Worked | 1352.0.55.077 | Irregular | Jun 2006 |
| Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics | 6292.0 | Irregular | 2007 |
| Labour Force Survey Sample Design | 6269.0 | Irregular | Nov 2007 |
| Labour Force Survey Standard Errors | 6298.0 | Irregular | 2005 |

| | | | |
|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, Data Cube, 2007 | 6298.0.55.001 | Irregular | Nov 2007 |
| Labour Price Index: Concepts, Sources & Methods | 6351.0.55.001 | Irregular | 2004 |
| Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources & Methods | 6102.0.55.001 | Irregular | 2007 |
| Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey | 6232.0 | Irregular | 2004 |
| Other publications | | | |
| Australian Economic Indicators | 1350.0 | Monthly | April 2008 |
| Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure & Product | 5206.0 | Quarterly | Dec qtr 2007 |
| Australian Social Trends | 4102.0 | Annual | 2007 |
| Australian System of National Accounts | 5204.0 | Annual | 2006-07 |
| Australians' Employment & Unemployment Patterns: First Results | 6286.0 | Discontinued | 1994 to 1997 |
| Business Indicators | 5676.0 | Quarterly | Sep 2007 |
| Census of Population & Housing: Selected Education & Labour Force Characteristics | 2017.0 | Five yearly | 2001 |
| Education & Training Indicators | 4230.0 | Irregular | 2002 |
| Employment Arrangements & Superannuation | 6361.0 | Irregular | Jun 2000 |
| General Social Survey | 4159.0 | Irregular | 2006 |
| Government Benefits, Taxes & Household Income | 6537.0 | Irregular | 2003-04 |
| Household Income & Income Distribution | 6523.0 | Biennial | 2005-06 |
| Measures of Australia's Progress | 1370.0 | Biennial | 2006 |
| Regional Wage & Salary Earners - Electronic Publication | 5673.0.55.001 | Irregular | 2003-04 |
| Superannuation: Coverage & Financial Characteristics | 6360.0 | Irregular | Jun 2000 |
| Voluntary Work | 4441.0 | Irregular | 2006 |

(a) Latest data available on request for July 2001.

(b) Related data available from Labour Mobility.

(c) Previously conducted as a labour force supplementary survey until 1997, data now collected as part of the Multi-Purpose Household Survey.

(d) Previously conducted as a labour force supplementary survey in 2000, data now collected as part of the Multi-Purpose Household Survey.

List of Tables

LIST OF TABLES

The tables listed below are included in the publication **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (cat. no. 6105.0). Electronic sources of the data in these tables can be found in **Appendix 1**.

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- 1.5 Country of birth by year of arrival in Australia
- 1.6 Relationship in household
- 1.7 All families: family type by labour force status
- 1.8 International comparisons

EMPLOYED PERSONS

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- 2.3 Occupation major groups and sub-major groups
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- 4.2 Labour underutilisation: age
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- 4.4 Part-time workers: whether preferred to work more hours
- 4.5 Persons not in the labour force: whether looking for work

EARNINGS/LABOUR COSTS

- 5.1 Wage price index
- 5.2 Average weekly earnings: trend series
- 5.3 Compensation of employees and related measures: trend series

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

- 6.1 Industrial disputes: working days lost
- 6.2 Industrial disputes: working days lost per 1,000 employees

JOB VACANCIES

- 7.1 Job vacancies

Table 1 (I-Note) - Data Cubes

6105.0 Table 1: Measures of labour underutilisation is updated on an annual basis. The table was last updated in this April 2008 issue of 6105.0.

Table 2 (I-Note) - Data Cubes

6105.0 Table 2. Employment type 1992–2006 is updated on an annual basis. The table was last updated in the July 2007 issue of 6105.0.